

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Members Refreshed After Three Days of Rest at Home Return to Their Arduous Labors.

NEED A MINE INSPECTOR

The Governor Suggests That a Competent Man Should Be Appointed. Several Bills Introduced and Other Business Transacted.

After three days of rest both houses of the legislature met yesterday with some of the members still absent, having been delayed by trains not being on time or by the slowness of their own time pieces. It was thought that there would be a large lobby in the house, and in consequence there was a large lobby of interested sure-thing men working the council, explaining what a dangerous game was and how innocent other devices for ensuring the unwary were, but the bill was not called up and the session adjourned. The bill was referred to the committee on agriculture, manufactures and mining in the house. A bill to prevent seining in the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers was introduced. The governor's message recommending the appointment of a mine inspector was received.

A joint memorial was introduced in the council asking congress to pass the senate bill exempting mineral lands from the provisions of the alien and land laws.

The council resumed its work yesterday after a three days' rest. Mr. Brown and Thompson of Silver Bow were still absent.

Prayer by the chaplain was followed by the reading and approval of Friday's minutes.

Old presented a petition of a portion of Madison county asking an annexed to Galatin county. The petition was referred to the committee on taxes and counties.

Middleton presented a protest from citizens of Custer county against any change in text books for the public schools. It was referred to the committee on education and labor.

Collins, from the committee on printing, reported council bills Nos. 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 correctly printed. The bills were referred as follows: No. 7, authorizing county commissioners to levy a tax for a bridge fund and to build free bridges; No. 9, relating to the practice of medicine in the territory; No. 10, concerning separate trials for parties indicted together; No. 11, concerning the employment of attorneys by counties; No. 12, regulating the method of drawing jurors; and No. 13, concerning the rate of interest on the judiciary committee.

Conrad gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill amending section 242 of the criminal laws, concerning vagrants.

Middleton gave notice of his intention to introduce bills concerning the time when acts of the legislature should take effect and amending the revenue law.

Thompson of Deer Lodge gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the protection of persons who travel by rail.

Cole introduced council bill No. 16, providing that the mayor of an incorporated city or town should designate a justice of the peace in the county who should act as police magistrate of such incorporated city or town in the absence or sickness of the regularly elected police magistrate.

Read first and second times and referred to the committee on printing.

Old introduced a joint memorial to the national house of representatives asking that body to pass the senate bill exempting mineral lands from the operation of the alien and land law. Read first and second times and referred to general orders.

Middleton introduced council bill No. 16 to amend sections 181 and 183 of the code of civil procedure, and the purpose of the bill being to make it impossible to get out attachments on property unless there is good ground to believe that the debtor intends to flee. Read first and second times and referred to printing committee.

A message from the governor was received and read, and referred to the committee on mines and minerals.

The joint memorial introduced by Olds concerning the alien land law was considered, and after some verbal amendments was ordered reported with the recommendation that it pass. The committee then reported the chairman reported the amendments were adopted, and the memorial ordered engrossed.

President Cole announced that he had appointed Thomas Ames as assistant watchman for the council.

Council then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

THE HOUSE.
The house was called to order by the speaker at 2 p. m. The roll call showed the following absences: Gillette, Haskell, Pickman, Moore.

By request leave of absence was granted Moore and Gillette.

Read from the committee on territorial affairs reported house bill No. 3, relative to the better protection of fish and game, and the appointment of game wardens, and amendments and recommendation that as amended it pass.

Murray from the committee on education, labor and federal affairs, to whom had been referred that portion of the governor's message relating to education, reported that the territorial investigation showed that the territorial superintendent of public instruction was not provided with an office in which to store public documents, and recommended that these deficiencies be supplied by the legislature.

Hunt, from the judiciary committee, reported house bill No. 5, relating to the territorial law library, with recommendation that the bill do pass. The report was received and the bill placed on general orders.

House bill No. 8, the bounty bill, was reported correctly printed and referred by the chair to the committee on agriculture, manufactures and stock raising.

House bill No. 9, which amends the game law and prevents the seining of fish in the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers, was referred to the committee on territorial affairs.

The following communication was received from the governor:

A MINE INSPECTOR.
In consequence of the numerous accidents which have occurred in the mines of the country and by which so many men have been killed and maimed, and so much property has been lost, it is imperative that the state should provide for the protection of its citizens against such accidents, and that it should employ men skilled in mining to examine all mines and all machinery for working and reducing ores, with power to require all dangerous or defective works and appliances to be made safe.

It has occurred to me that a commonwealth which has so carefully provided for the protection of its citizens against contagious diseases, and for the care of the sick, the deaf, the blind, and insane, and even for the protection of its citizens against epidemics, should also provide for the protection of its citizens against accidents in the dangerous work of mining.

The protection appears particularly necessary at the present time when our people are preparing to work so many of our coal mines on a contract basis, and it is well known that the most destructive accidents frequently occur in the coal mines of the world.

These frightful happenings often destroy hundreds, and fill their homes with sorrow and wail, besides the vast amount of property lost by the explosions and the fires which follow.

Many of those engaged in mining are not professional miners, consequently with all their care they are liable to neglect some precautions necessary to safety; others are so anxious to get profitable results in their efforts to do the greatest possible amount of work with the least possible cost, do systematically neglect such appliances as are absolutely necessary to safety.

IN SELF DEFENSE.

Jack Galvin, the Man Who Cut Jake Harris, Says He Did It Because His Life Was in Danger.

THE OTHER SIDE OF IT.

Contradictory Testimony Given in the Cutting Scrape Where One Gambler Came Very Near Passing in All His Chills.

Yesterday was the day set for the preliminary hearing of the Galvin-Harris cutting scrape which occurred on the night of December 26 last, and the hearing of which had been postponed until Jake Harris had recovered from the wound received during the row. By 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Judge Sanders' court was filled. About 2:30 the judge brought his gavel down, calling out to order. S. A. Balliet appeared for the county and Judge Clements for the defendant, Galvin. The charge against the latter was assault with intent to kill. "Jake" Harris as prosecuting witness first took the stand and related the story of the affray. He said that on the night of December 26, he was first in the street and saw Galvin walking alone in a controversy until the life was passed. He said he slapped Galvin with his open hand, describing the blow as a "back of the hand" and that Galvin stepped back a few feet and fell as though he tripped. After this he walked up to Galvin, who got up, but he (Harris) made no attempt to strike. Harris then walked to the street and saw Galvin walking alone. They both left the place about the same time. Harris next walked down to the Capital saloon and remained there until about 10 o'clock, when he was engaged in conversation, Harris leaning against the bar with his left side, one hand on the counter and the other in his pocket. He was standing there when he saw Galvin, who was walking alone, and he said: "Now, you got to fight with me, or I will make you a cripple."

The message was read and referred to the committee on mines and minerals.

A second communication was received announcing that the governor had signed the bill amending section 242 of the criminal laws, concerning vagrants.

While in the committee the house committee on printing reported council bills Nos. 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 correctly printed. The bills were referred as follows: No. 7, authorizing county commissioners to levy a tax for a bridge fund and to build free bridges; No. 9, relating to the practice of medicine in the territory; No. 10, concerning separate trials for parties indicted together; No. 11, concerning the employment of attorneys by counties; No. 12, regulating the method of drawing jurors; and No. 13, concerning the rate of interest on the judiciary committee.

Conrad gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill amending section 242 of the criminal laws, concerning vagrants.

Middleton gave notice of his intention to introduce bills concerning the time when acts of the legislature should take effect and amending the revenue law.

Thompson of Deer Lodge gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the protection of persons who travel by rail.

Cole introduced council bill No. 16, providing that the mayor of an incorporated city or town should designate a justice of the peace in the county who should act as police magistrate of such incorporated city or town in the absence or sickness of the regularly elected police magistrate.

Read first and second times and referred to the committee on printing.

Old introduced a joint memorial to the national house of representatives asking that body to pass the senate bill exempting mineral lands from the operation of the alien and land law. Read first and second times and referred to general orders.

Middleton introduced council bill No. 16 to amend sections 181 and 183 of the code of civil procedure, and the purpose of the bill being to make it impossible to get out attachments on property unless there is good ground to believe that the debtor intends to flee. Read first and second times and referred to printing committee.

A message from the governor was received and read, and referred to the committee on mines and minerals.

The joint memorial introduced by Olds concerning the alien land law was considered, and after some verbal amendments was ordered reported with the recommendation that it pass. The committee then reported the chairman reported the amendments were adopted, and the memorial ordered engrossed.

President Cole announced that he had appointed Thomas Ames as assistant watchman for the council.

Council then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

THE HOUSE.
The house was called to order by the speaker at 2 p. m. The roll call showed the following absences: Gillette, Haskell, Pickman, Moore.

By request leave of absence was granted Moore and Gillette.

Read from the committee on territorial affairs reported house bill No. 3, relative to the better protection of fish and game, and the appointment of game wardens, and amendments and recommendation that as amended it pass.

Murray from the committee on education, labor and federal affairs, to whom had been referred that portion of the governor's message relating to education, reported that the territorial investigation showed that the territorial superintendent of public instruction was not provided with an office in which to store public documents, and recommended that these deficiencies be supplied by the legislature.

Hunt, from the judiciary committee, reported house bill No. 5, relating to the territorial law library, with recommendation that the bill do pass. The report was received and the bill placed on general orders.

House bill No. 8, the bounty bill, was reported correctly printed and referred by the chair to the committee on agriculture, manufactures and stock raising.

House bill No. 9, which amends the game law and prevents the seining of fish in the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers, was referred to the committee on territorial affairs.

The following communication was received from the governor:

A MINE INSPECTOR.
In consequence of the numerous accidents which have occurred in the mines of the country and by which so many men have been killed and maimed, and so much property has been lost, it is imperative that the state should provide for the protection of its citizens against such accidents, and that it should employ men skilled in mining to examine all mines and all machinery for working and reducing ores, with power to require all dangerous or defective works and appliances to be made safe.

It has occurred to me that a commonwealth which has so carefully provided for the protection of its citizens against contagious diseases, and for the care of the sick, the deaf, the blind, and insane, and even for the protection of its citizens against epidemics, should also provide for the protection of its citizens against accidents in the dangerous work of mining.

The protection appears particularly necessary at the present time when our people are preparing to work so many of our coal mines on a contract basis, and it is well known that the most destructive accidents frequently occur in the coal mines of the world.

These frightful happenings often destroy hundreds, and fill their homes with sorrow and wail, besides the vast amount of property lost by the explosions and the fires which follow.

Many of those engaged in mining are not professional miners, consequently with all their care they are liable to neglect some precautions necessary to safety; others are so anxious to get profitable results in their efforts to do the greatest possible amount of work with the least possible cost, do systematically neglect such appliances as are absolutely necessary to safety.

THE OTHER SIDE OF IT.

Contradictory Testimony Given in the Cutting Scrape Where One Gambler Came Very Near Passing in All His Chills.

Yesterday was the day set for the preliminary hearing of the Galvin-Harris cutting scrape which occurred on the night of December 26 last, and the hearing of which had been postponed until Jake Harris had recovered from the wound received during the row. By 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Judge Sanders' court was filled. About 2:30 the judge brought his gavel down, calling out to order. S. A. Balliet appeared for the county and Judge Clements for the defendant, Galvin. The charge against the latter was assault with intent to kill. "Jake" Harris as prosecuting witness first took the stand and related the story of the affray. He said that on the night of December 26, he was first in the street and saw Galvin walking alone in a controversy until the life was passed. He said he slapped Galvin with his open hand, describing the blow as a "back of the hand" and that Galvin stepped back a few feet and fell as though he tripped. After this he walked up to Galvin, who got up, but he (Harris) made no attempt to strike. Harris then walked to the street and saw Galvin walking alone. They both left the place about the same time. Harris next walked down to the Capital saloon and remained there until about 10 o'clock, when he was engaged in conversation, Harris leaning against the bar with his left side, one hand on the counter and the other in his pocket. He was standing there when he saw Galvin, who was walking alone, and he said: "Now, you got to fight with me, or I will make you a cripple."

The message was read and referred to the committee on mines and minerals.

A second communication was received announcing that the governor had signed the bill amending section 242 of the criminal laws, concerning vagrants.

While in the committee the house committee on printing reported council bills Nos. 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 correctly printed. The bills were referred as follows: No. 7, authorizing county commissioners to levy a tax for a bridge fund and to build free bridges; No. 9, relating to the practice of medicine in the territory; No. 10, concerning separate trials for parties indicted together; No. 11, concerning the employment of attorneys by counties; No. 12, regulating the method of drawing jurors; and No. 13, concerning the rate of interest on the judiciary committee.

Conrad gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill amending section 242 of the criminal laws, concerning vagrants.

Middleton gave notice of his intention to introduce bills concerning the time when acts of the legislature should take effect and amending the revenue law.

Thompson of Deer Lodge gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the protection of persons who travel by rail.

IN SELF DEFENSE.

Jack Galvin, the Man Who Cut Jake Harris, Says He Did It Because His Life Was in Danger.

THE OTHER SIDE OF IT.

Contradictory Testimony Given in the Cutting Scrape Where One Gambler Came Very Near Passing in All His Chills.

Yesterday was the day set for the preliminary hearing of the Galvin-Harris cutting scrape which occurred on the night of December 26 last, and the hearing of which had been postponed until Jake Harris had recovered from the wound received during the row. By 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Judge Sanders' court was filled. About 2:30 the judge brought his gavel down, calling out to order. S. A. Balliet appeared for the county and Judge Clements for the defendant, Galvin. The charge against the latter was assault with intent to kill. "Jake" Harris as prosecuting witness first took the stand and related the story of the affray. He said that on the night of December 26, he was first in the street and saw Galvin walking alone in a controversy until the life was passed. He said he slapped Galvin with his open hand, describing the blow as a "back of the hand" and that Galvin stepped back a few feet and fell as though he tripped. After this he walked up to Galvin, who got up, but he (Harris) made no attempt to strike. Harris then walked to the street and saw Galvin walking alone. They both left the place about the same time. Harris next walked down to the Capital saloon and remained there until about 10 o'clock, when he was engaged in conversation, Harris leaning against the bar with his left side, one hand on the counter and the other in his pocket. He was standing there when he saw Galvin, who was walking alone, and he said: "Now, you got to fight with me, or I will make you a cripple."

The message was read and referred to the committee on mines and minerals.

A second communication was received announcing that the governor had signed the bill amending section 242 of the criminal laws, concerning vagrants.

While in the committee the house committee on printing reported council bills Nos. 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 correctly printed. The bills were referred as follows: No. 7, authorizing county commissioners to levy a tax for a bridge fund and to build free bridges; No. 9, relating to the practice of medicine in the territory; No. 10, concerning separate trials for parties indicted together; No. 11, concerning the employment of attorneys by counties; No. 12, regulating the method of drawing jurors; and No. 13, concerning the rate of interest on the judiciary committee.

Conrad gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill amending section 242 of the criminal laws, concerning vagrants.

Middleton gave notice of his intention to introduce bills concerning the time when acts of the legislature should take effect and amending the revenue law.

Thompson of Deer Lodge gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the protection of persons who travel by rail.

Cole introduced council bill No. 16, providing that the mayor of an incorporated city or town should designate a justice of the peace in the county who should act as police magistrate of such incorporated city or town in the absence or sickness of the regularly elected police magistrate.

Read first and second times and referred to the committee on printing.

Old introduced a joint memorial to the national house of representatives asking that body to pass the senate bill exempting mineral lands from the operation of the alien and land law. Read first and second times and referred to general orders.

Middleton introduced council bill No. 16 to amend sections 181 and 183 of the code of civil procedure, and the purpose of the bill being to make it impossible to get out attachments on property unless there is good ground to believe that the debtor intends to flee. Read first and second times and referred to printing committee.

A message from the governor was received and read, and referred to the committee on mines and minerals.

The joint memorial introduced by Olds concerning the alien land law was considered, and after some verbal amendments was ordered reported with the recommendation that it pass. The committee then reported the chairman reported the amendments were adopted, and the memorial ordered engrossed.

President Cole announced that he had appointed Thomas Ames as assistant watchman for the council.

Council then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

THE HOUSE.
The house was called to order by the speaker at 2 p. m. The roll call showed the following absences: Gillette, Haskell, Pickman, Moore.

By request leave of absence was granted Moore and Gillette.

Read from the committee on territorial affairs reported house bill No. 3, relative to the better protection of fish and game, and the appointment of game wardens, and amendments and recommendation that as amended it pass.

Murray from the committee on education, labor and federal affairs, to whom had been referred that portion of the governor's message relating to education, reported that the territorial investigation showed that the territorial superintendent of public instruction was not provided with an office in which to store public documents, and recommended that these deficiencies be supplied by the legislature.

Hunt, from the judiciary committee, reported house bill No. 5, relating to the territorial law library, with recommendation that the bill do pass. The report was received and the bill placed on general orders.

House bill No. 8, the bounty bill, was reported correctly printed and referred by the chair to the committee on agriculture, manufactures and stock raising.

House bill No. 9, which amends the game law and prevents the seining of fish in the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers, was referred to the committee on territorial affairs.

The following communication was received from the governor:

A MINE INSPECTOR.
In consequence of the numerous accidents which have occurred in the mines of the country and by which so many men have been killed and maimed, and so much property has been lost, it is imperative that the state should provide for the protection of its citizens against such accidents, and that it should employ men skilled in mining to examine all mines and all machinery for working and reducing ores, with power to require all dangerous or defective works and appliances to be made safe.

It has occurred to me that a commonwealth which has so carefully provided for the protection of its citizens against contagious diseases, and for the care of the sick, the deaf, the blind, and insane, and even for the protection of its citizens against epidemics, should also provide for the protection of its citizens against accidents in the dangerous work of mining.

The protection appears particularly necessary at the present time when our people are preparing to work so many of our coal mines on a contract basis, and it is well known that the most destructive accidents frequently occur in the coal mines of the world.

These frightful happenings often destroy hundreds, and fill their homes with sorrow and wail, besides the vast amount of property lost by the explosions and the fires which follow.

Many of those engaged in mining are not professional miners, consequently with all their care they are liable to neglect some precautions necessary to safety; others are so anxious to get profitable results in their efforts to do the greatest possible amount of work with the least possible cost, do systematically neglect such appliances as are absolutely necessary to safety.

THE OTHER SIDE OF IT.

Contradictory Testimony Given in the Cutting Scrape Where One Gambler Came Very Near Passing in All His Chills.

Yesterday was the day set for the preliminary hearing of the Galvin-Harris cutting scrape which occurred on the night of December 26 last, and the hearing of which had been postponed until Jake Harris had recovered from the wound received during the row. By 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Judge Sanders' court was filled. About 2:30 the judge brought his gavel down, calling out to order. S. A. Balliet appeared for the county and Judge Clements for the defendant, Galvin. The charge against the latter was assault with intent to kill. "Jake" Harris as prosecuting witness first took the stand and related the story of the affray. He said that on the night of December 26, he was first in the street and saw Galvin walking alone in a controversy until the life was passed. He said he slapped Galvin with his open hand, describing the blow as a "back of the hand" and that Galvin stepped back a few feet and fell as though he tripped. After this he walked up to Galvin, who got up, but he (Harris) made no attempt to strike. Harris then walked to the street and saw Galvin walking alone. They both left the place about the same time. Harris next walked down to the Capital saloon and remained there until about 10 o'clock, when he was engaged in conversation, Harris leaning against the bar with his left side, one hand on the counter and the other in his pocket. He was standing there when he saw Galvin, who was walking alone, and he said: "Now, you got to fight with me, or I will make you a cripple."

The message was read and referred to the committee on mines and minerals.

A second communication was received announcing that the governor had signed the bill amending section 242 of the criminal laws, concerning vagrants.

While in the committee the house committee on printing reported council bills Nos. 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 correctly printed. The bills were referred as follows: No. 7, authorizing county commissioners to levy a tax for a bridge fund and to build free bridges; No. 9, relating to the practice of medicine in the territory; No. 10, concerning separate trials for parties indicted together; No. 11, concerning the employment of attorneys by counties; No. 12, regulating the method of drawing jurors; and No. 13, concerning the rate of interest on the judiciary committee.

Conrad gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill amending section 242 of the criminal laws, concerning vagrants.

Middleton gave notice of his intention to introduce bills concerning the time when acts of the legislature should take effect and amending the revenue law.

Thompson of Deer Lodge gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the protection of persons who travel by rail.

CHINAMAN AND CHICKENS.

His Fondness for the Latter Causes His Arrest and Will Convict Him.

A BIG ENTERPRISE.

Helena Capitalists Incorporate for the Purpose of Establishing a Woolen Mill.

PLENTY OF CAPITAL.

The Plant, Which Will Be Purchased at Once, to Be in Easy Access to Helena—The Site Not Yet Selected—Incorporators.

A certificate of incorporation of the Montana Woolen Mill company was filed with the territorial secretary yesterday. The object of the company is to manufacture woolen fabrics and to deal in wool and wools; to erect and construct suitable and convenient buildings; factories, mills, storage and warehouses; to buy, sell, lease and handle wool, and the manufacture, purchase and sale of woolen goods and wools, and fabrics of every name and nature, especially such as woolen blankets and flannels; the purchase, holding or sale of such real estate as may be necessary or convenient for the general conducting and carrying on of a woolen manufacturing and selling business; to purchase necessary water rights and everything necessary for the plant. The capital stock is \$200,000, divided into 2,000 shares at \$100 each. The incorporators are L. H. Henshield, Thomas H. Crust, Albert J. Seligman, Charles L. Dahler, Isaac Greenwood, W. E. Cox, of Helena, and Albert A. Levi, of New York City.

The announcement of this incorporation will be good news to every one in the territory who is interested in the woolen industry, instead of shipping it east, where it is manufactured and sent back to us in different forms, the people having to pay the profit which is made by the commission merchant, the buyer and the manufacturer, and the freight both ways. It is ascertained that the site of the mill is in the territory, instead of shipping it east, where it is manufactured and sent back to us in different forms, the people having to pay the profit which is made by the commission merchant, the buyer and the manufacturer, and the freight both ways. It is ascertained that the site of the mill is in the territory, instead of shipping it east, where it is manufactured and sent back to us in different forms, the people having to pay the profit which is made by the commission merchant, the buyer and the manufacturer, and the freight both ways. It is ascertained that the site of the mill is in the territory, instead of shipping it east, where it is manufactured and sent back to us in different forms, the people having to pay the profit which is made by the commission merchant, the buyer and the manufacturer, and the freight both ways. It is ascertained that the site of the mill is in the territory, instead of shipping it east, where it is manufactured and sent back to us in different forms, the people having to pay the profit which is made by the commission merchant, the buyer and the manufacturer, and the freight both ways. It is ascertained that the site of the mill is in the territory, instead of shipping it east, where it is manufactured and sent back to us in different forms, the people having to pay the profit which is made by the commission merchant, the buyer and the manufacturer, and the freight both ways. It is ascertained that the site of the mill is in the territory, instead of shipping it east, where it is manufactured and sent back to us in different forms, the people having to pay the profit which is made by the commission merchant, the buyer and the manufacturer, and the freight both ways. It is ascertained that the site of the mill is in the territory, instead of shipping it east, where it is manufactured and sent back to us in different forms, the people having to pay the profit which is made by the commission merchant, the buyer and the manufacturer, and the freight both ways. It is ascertained that the site of the mill is in the territory, instead of shipping it east, where it is manufactured and sent back to us in different forms, the people having to pay the profit which is made by the commission merchant, the buyer and the manufacturer, and the freight both ways. It is ascertained that the site of the mill is in the territory, instead of shipping it east, where it is manufactured and sent back to us in different forms, the people having to pay the profit which is made by the commission merchant, the buyer and the manufacturer, and the freight both ways. It is ascertained that the site of the mill is in the territory, instead of shipping it east, where it is manufactured and sent back to us in different forms, the people having to pay the profit which is made by the commission merchant, the buyer and the manufacturer, and the freight both ways. It is ascertained that the site of the mill is in the territory, instead of shipping it east, where it is manufactured and sent back to us in different forms, the people having to pay the profit which is made by the commission merchant, the buyer and the manufacturer, and the freight both ways. It is ascertained that the site of the mill is in the territory, instead of shipping it east, where it is manufactured and sent back to us in different forms, the people having to pay the profit which is made by the commission merchant, the buyer and the manufacturer, and the freight both ways. It is ascertained that the site of the mill is in the territory, instead of shipping it east, where it is manufactured and sent back to us in different forms, the people having to pay the profit which is made by the commission merchant, the buyer and the manufacturer, and the freight both ways. It is ascertained that the site of the mill is in the territory, instead of shipping it east, where it is manufactured and sent back to us in different forms, the people having to pay the profit which is made by the commission merchant, the buyer and the manufacturer, and the freight both ways. It is ascertained that the site of the mill is in the territory, instead of shipping it east, where it is manufactured and sent back to us in different forms, the people having to pay the profit which is made by the commission merchant, the buyer and the manufacturer, and the freight both ways. It is ascertained that the site of the mill is in the territory, instead of shipping it east, where it is manufactured and sent back to us in different forms, the people having to pay the profit which is made by the commission merchant, the buyer and the manufacturer, and the freight both ways. It is ascertained that the site of the mill is in the territory, instead of shipping it east, where it is manufactured and sent back to us in different forms, the people having to pay the profit which is made by the commission merchant, the buyer and the manufacturer, and the freight both ways. It is ascertained that the site of the mill is in the territory, instead of shipping it east, where it is manufactured and sent back to us in different forms, the people having to pay the profit which is made by the commission merchant, the buyer and the manufacturer, and the freight both ways. It is ascertained that the site of the mill is in the territory, instead of shipping it east, where it is manufactured and sent back to us in different forms, the people having to pay the profit which is made by the commission merchant, the buyer and the manufacturer, and the freight both ways. It is ascertained that the site of the mill is in the territory, instead of shipping it east, where it is manufactured and sent back to us in different forms, the people having to pay the profit which is made by the commission merchant, the buyer and the manufacturer, and the freight both ways. It is ascertained that the site of the mill is in the territory, instead of shipping it east, where it is manufactured and sent back to us in different forms, the people having to pay the profit which is made by the commission merchant, the buyer and the manufacturer, and the freight both ways. It is ascertained that the site of the mill is in the territory, instead of shipping it east, where it is manufactured and sent back to us in different forms, the people having to pay the profit which is made by the commission merchant, the buyer and the manufacturer, and the freight both ways. It is ascertained that the site of the mill is in the territory, instead of shipping it east, where it is manufactured and sent back to us in different forms, the people having to pay the profit which is made by the commission merchant, the buyer and the manufacturer, and the freight both ways. It is ascertained that the site of the mill is in the territory, instead of shipping it east, where it is manufactured and sent back to us in different forms, the people having to pay the profit which is made by the commission merchant, the buyer and the manufacturer, and the freight both ways. It is ascertained that the site of the mill is in the territory, instead of shipping it east, where it is manufactured and sent back to us in different forms, the people having to pay the profit which is made by the commission merchant, the buyer and the manufacturer, and the freight both ways. It is ascertained that the site of the mill is in the territory, instead of shipping it east, where it is manufactured and sent back to us in different forms, the people having to pay the profit which is made by the commission merchant, the buyer and the manufacturer, and the freight both ways. It is ascertained that the site of the mill is in the territory, instead of shipping it east, where it is manufactured and sent back to us in different forms, the people having to pay the profit which is made by the commission merchant, the buyer and the manufacturer, and the freight both ways. It is ascertained that the site of the mill is in the territory, instead of shipping it east, where it is manufactured and sent back to us in different forms, the people having to pay the profit which is made by the commission merchant, the buyer and the manufacturer, and the freight both ways. It is ascertained that the site of the mill is in the territory, instead of shipping it east, where it is manufactured and sent back to us in different forms, the people having to pay the profit which is made by the commission merchant, the buyer and the manufacturer, and the freight both ways. It is ascertained that the site of the mill is in the territory, instead of shipping it east, where it is manufactured and sent back to us in different forms, the people having to pay the profit which is made by the commission merchant, the buyer and the manufacturer, and the freight both ways. It is ascertained that the site of the mill is in the territory, instead of shipping it east, where it is manufactured and sent back to us in different forms, the people having to pay the profit which is made by the commission merchant, the buyer and the manufacturer, and the freight both ways. It is ascertained that the site of the mill is in the territory, instead of shipping it east, where it is manufactured and sent back to us in different forms, the people having to pay the profit which is made by the commission merchant, the buyer and the manufacturer, and the freight both ways. It is ascertained that the site of the mill is in the territory, instead of shipping it east, where it is manufactured and sent back to us in different forms, the people having to pay the profit which is made by the commission merchant, the buyer and the manufacturer, and the freight both ways. It is ascertained that the site of the mill is in the territory, instead of shipping it east, where it is manufactured and sent back to us in different forms, the people having to pay the profit which is made by the commission merchant, the buyer and the manufacturer, and the freight both ways. It is ascertained that the site of the mill is in the territory, instead of shipping it east, where it is manufactured and sent back to us in different forms, the people having to pay the profit which is made by the commission merchant, the buyer and the manufacturer, and the freight both ways. It is ascertained that the site of the mill is in the territory, instead of shipping it east, where it is manufactured and sent back to us in different forms, the people having to pay